

United Republic of Tanzania: PMTCT



UNITE FOR CHILDREN
UNITE AGAINST AIDS

Statistics, 2010

Estimated # of children (0-14) living with HIV	160,000 [83,000 - 240,000] (2009)[11]
Population	43,739,000 (2009)[9]
Annual births	1,812,000 (2009)[9]
Neonatal mortality rate	35/1,000 (2004)[19]
Infant mortality rate	68/1,000 (2009)[10]
Under 5 mortality rate	108/1,000 (2009)[10]
Maternal mortality ratio	790/100,000 (2008)[17]
Adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	5.6% [5.3% - 6.1%] (2009)[11]
HIV prevalence young people (15-24)	female: 3.9% [3.1% - 5.3%] male: 1.7% [1.3% - 2.3%] (2009)[11]
Estimated # of pregnant women living with HIV	84,000 [45,000 - 120,000] (2009)[14]
Exclusive breast-feeding for infants <6 months	41% (2004/2005)[12]
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV (15-24 yrs)	female: 39% male: 42% (2007/2008)[13]
Condom use at last higher-risk sex (15-24)	female: 46% male: 49% (2007/2008)[13]
Unmet need for family planning:	21.8% (2004/2005)[12]
% ANC facilities that provide testing and ARVs for PMTCT	72% (2009)[20]
Timing of first ANC visit (months)	No ANC: 3% <4 months: 14% 4-5 months: 50% 6-7 months: 31% 8+ months: 2% DK: <1% (2004/2005)[12]
% of women attending at least 4 ANC visits during pregnancy	overall: 62% urban: 71% rural: 59% (2004/2005)[12]

National Targets by 2013 [1]

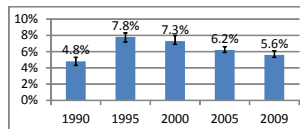
- ≥80% of HIV-positive pregnant women receive ARVs by 2013
- ≥80% of all HIV-exposed infants receive prophylactic ARVs
- ≥80% of all pregnant women attending ANC are screened for HIV
- ≥50% of male partners of women identified as HIV-negative through PMTCT are tested for HIV
- ≥80% of HIV-infected women enrolled in PMTCT receive family planning and prevention services
- ≥50% of sexual partners of women identified as HIV-positive are offered HIV testing and counselling

Strategic Focus of National Plan [1]

- Strengthen supply chain management;
- Develop institutional/ human resource capacity in PMTCT and paediatric HIV care, treatment and support;
- Integrate PMTCT and paediatric HIV care, treatment and support services at all levels; and
- Strengthen community mobilization.

HIV infections in adults appear to be declining; risk is highest in urban areas

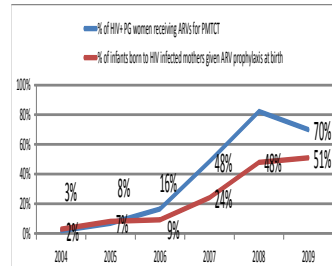
Adult HIV (15-49) prevalence (%) (1995-2009) [11]



Adult HIV prevalence has been on the decline, and in 2009, about 5.6% of adults were living with HIV. The prevalence was 3.9% in young women (15-24 yrs), and 1.7% in young men. Urban adult populations are almost twice as affected as adult residents of rural areas. [15]

More women need to receive skilled care during pregnancy; many more also need skilled care during delivery

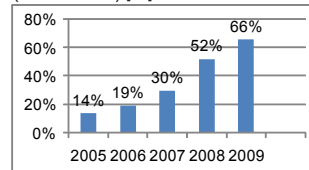
Percentage of pregnant women attended at least once during pregnancy (2007-2008)[13] & % of births attended by skilled health personnel (2004/2005) [12]



The majority of women use antenatal services at least once (76%), though >80% of those who do receive care do so after the 3rd month of pregnancy. [12] 43% of births are delivered by a skilled attendant. However, delivery by a skilled attendant is higher in the richest (85%) and urban (79%) women, compared to 26% of the poorest and 35% of rural women. [12]

Testing of pregnant women has increased over three-fold since 2006

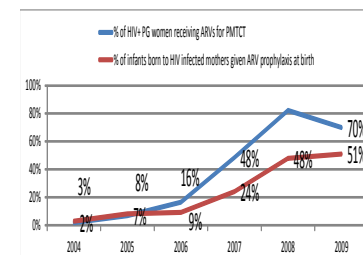
Trends in the percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV (2004-2009) [14]



Testing of pregnant women has increased over three-fold since 2006, reaching 66% of women in 2009. This data suggests high acceptance of testing at ANC sites that offer HIV-testing services.

Steady progress is being made in reaching more mothers and babies with PMTCT services, though too many babies are getting lost along the continuum of care

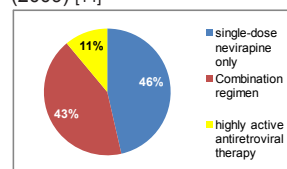
Trends in percentage of HIV+ pregnant women and HIV-exposed infants receiving ARVs for PMTCT (2004-2009) [14]



70% of pregnant women living with HIV received ARVs for PMTCT in 2009; this stands in stark contrast to the approximately 51% of HIV-exposed infants that were reached with ARVs for PMTCT. With continued efforts to reach women with PMTCT ARVs, and renewed commitment to closing the gap in access between the mothers and the infants, national targets for PMTCT can be met.

Less effective anti-retroviral (ARV) regimens are still the mainstay; too few pregnant women living with HIV receive treatment for their own health and too many are still receiving single-dose nevirapine

Distribution of ARV regimens received by pregnant women living with HIV (2009) [14]



In 2009, 11% of HIV-positive pregnant women received ARVs for their own health, or highly active anti-retroviral therapy. Single-dose nevirapine is still being provided to 46% of HIV-positive pregnant women.

POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- Costed PMTCT scale-up plan: 2009-2013
- Final decision on WHO Option A or Option B pending. [6]

BUDGET ENVIRONMENT

- Global Funds (GFATM) recipient: R 1,4 & 8 [7]
- Re-programming of GFATM R8 funds underway. [18]
- PEPFAR Program Country & Plus Up Funds recipient [8]

Domestic Health Financing

- Govt expenditure on health, as per cent of total govt spending: 18.4% [3]
- Total Health Financing: [2]
- Out of pocket: 34%; Public: 24%; Aid: 35%; Private: 7%

THE BOTTOM LINE

If Tanzania is to meet its targets for PMTCT in 2013, there is need for:

- ✓ continued efforts to prevent new infections among young women, and improved access to family planning services among women living with HIV
- ✓ improved access to ANC and skilled attendants at delivery for all women, regardless of wealth status and place of residence.
- ✓ accelerated expansion of PMTCT services to all ANC and delivery sites
- ✓ improved quality and continuity of timely care for the mother and the child.

References



UNITE FOR CHILDREN
UNITE AGAINST AIDS

- [1] National Scale up Plan for The Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Paediatric HIV Care and Treatment, 2009 - 2013, The United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Tanzania Mainland - Reproductive and Child Health Section, 2009
- [2] Witter, S. Draft document: Mapping user fees for health care in high-mortality countries, HLSP issues paper, 2010
- [3] World Health Statistics, WHO, 2010
- [4] Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 07/08, p 121
- [5] Tanzania 2007-08 HIV/AIDS & Malaria Indicator Survey, Key Findings: <http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/SR150/SR150.pdf>
- [6] Accelerating Action to End Pediatric HIV/AIDS by 2015, A Status Report, Campaign to End Pediatric AIDS, July 2010: http://aidsalliance.3cdn.net/c4448808bc953b94c7_3dm6vd8hq.pdf
- [7] The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria website: Tanzania portfolio: <http://portfolio.theglobalfund.org/Country/Index/TNZ?lang=en#>
- [8] Five-Year Partnership Framework in Support of the Tanzanian National Response to HIV and AIDS, 2009-2013 between The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Government of the United States of America (March 2010): <http://www.pepfar.gov/frameworks/tanzania/139369.htm>
- [9] State of the World's Children, Statistical Tables, UNICEF 2011, forthcoming
- [10] Levels & Trends in Child Mortality, Report 2010, Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank, United Nations DESA/Population Division, 2010
- [11] Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, UNAIDS, 2010
- [12] Demographic and Health Surveys, 2004/2005
- [13] HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2007/2008
- [14] Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector. Progress report, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF
- [15] United Republic of Tanzania, UNGASS reporting for 2010 (Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar): http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2010/Tanzania_2010_country_progress_report_en.pdf
- [16] Children and AIDS, Fifth Stocktaking Report. UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, 2010: http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_51902.html
- [17] Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 - 2008, Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank, 2010: http://www.childinfo.org/files/Trends_in_Maternal_Mortality_1990_to_2008.pdf
- [18] Personal Communication with UNICEF East and Southern Africa Regional Office
- [19] State of the World's Children Special Edition, Statistical Tables, UNICEF 2009
- [20] Ministry of Health, 2009